(unofficial translation)

On Japan's ODA in relation to Military Expenditure and other matters of the Developing Countries

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1. The ODA (Official Development Assistance) of Japan is provided based upon (1) humanitarian consideration toward such problems facing the developing countries as poverty and famine that cannot be ignored and (2) recognition of the fact of interdependency among the nations of the international community in the sense that stability and further development of the developing countries are indispensable to the peace and prosperity of the entire world.

2. In the course of the Gulf Crisis and its aftermath, questions on the armaments of the developing countries, the necessity of enhancing international efforts towards arms control and disarmament, etc. have attracted attention both inside and outside Japan. It is, therefore, considered appropriate and important to clarify the basic view of the Government regarding its ODA in relation to such questions.

3. Based upon the basic ideas mentioned in para. 1. above, the Government of Japan henceforward will pay full attention in the implementation of ODA to the following points:

TL 196

- trend in military expenditure by the recipient countries from the viewpoint that the developing countries are expected to allocate their own financial, human and other resources appropriate to their economic and social development and to make full use of such resources,
- trend in development, production, etc. of mass destructive weapons by the recipient countries from the viewpoint of strengthening the efforts by the international community for prevention of proliferation of mass destructive weapons such as atomic weapons and missiles,
- trend in the export and import of weapons by the recipient countries from the viewpoint of not promoting international conflicts,
- efforts for promoting democratization and introduction of a market-oriented economy and situation on securing basic human rights and freedom by the recipient countries,

and make its decision on aid, taking into account comprehensively such factors as bilateral relations with the recipient countries, the international situation including the security environment in which the recipient countries are placed, aid needs, economic and social situation of the recipient countries, etc.